

has been usurped by Grim the Collier, *Hieracium aurantiacum*, where its tawny flowers make a brave showing annually.

From this prosperous foreign invasion, one turns with sorrow to our two largest broad-leaved evergreens, *Ilex opaca* and *Kalmia latifolia*, doomed I fear to early extinction. Mountain laurel is found in a large swamp near Island Creek and there it flourished unmolested until recently, when the ubiquitous cranberry-grower began grubbing it out to make a "bog." The Holly is found in another swamp nearby, but every year at Christmas the few fruiting trees are stripped so ruthlessly that the outlook for seedlings is very poor. Here, too, the "bogger" is at work.

Pleurisy-root, *Asclepias tuberosa*, I noted as a single plant growing near the road from Tinkertown, while near Tarkiln is a colony of *Lupinus perennis*. The Partridge Pea, *Cassia Chamaecrista*, grows freely in a barren field near the shore and in this field within a few rods of salt water I found the Little Ladies' Tresses, *Spiranthes simplex*, growing with *S. gracilis* and *S. cernua*.

In conclusion, I would merely mention the fact that in a two hours walk this Fall I collected over seventy varieties of fungi, many of them edible.

WABAN, MASSACHUSETTS.

A NEW VARIETY OF *LESPEDEZA CAPITATA*.—A *Lespedeza* closely related to *L. capitata* Michx. but with the leaflets linear-oblong to lanceolate and acuminate has puzzled some of the Connecticut botanists who, judging by the leaflets, have been inclined to call the plant *L. angustifolia* (Pursh) Ell., but a close examination of material of the Connecticut plant from Norwich and Glastonbury shows it to have the short peduncles and long calyx of *L. capitata*. An apparently identical sheet in the Gray Herbarium, collected by F. E. McDonald at Peoria, Illinois, has been referred to *L. capitata*, var. *longifolia* (DC.) T. & G., but like the Connecticut material it has the stem and the calyx loosely pilose and the leaflets covered beneath with dull pubescence. It is thus not satisfactorily referable to *L. capitata*, var. *longifolia* which, as originally described (as *L. longifolia* DC.), has the leaflets appressed silvery-silky beneath. Material from Beardstown, Illinois, with the narrow leaflets silvery-silky beneath appears to be good var. *longifolia* and this material has the

pubescence of the calyx also appressed and silvery, while the short pubescence of the stem is subappressed. We have been unable to find any description of the extreme of *L. capita'a* with narrow acuminate leaflets and dull spreading pubescence and here propose it as

LESPEDEZA CAPITATA Michx., var. **stenophylla**, n. var., caulibus superne pilosis vel glabratis; foliolis lineari-oblongis vel anguste lanceolatis acuminatis, superne glabris subtus strigosis, pilis opacis; calycibus pilosis, pilis patentis opacis.—Type: open dry ground, Peoria, ILLINOIS, September, 1904, *F. E. McDonald* in Gray Herb. CONNECTICUT: sand bank near Trading Cove Bridge, Norwich, September 15, 1904, *C. B. Graves*; sandy ground along Connecticut River, Glastonbury, September 17, 1911, *C. H. Bissell*.—C. H. BISSELL and M. L. FERNALD.

FESTUCA OVINA L., VAR. DURIOUSCULA (L.) KOCH IN
SHELBURNE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

WALTER DEANE.

IN July, 1909, I visited my friends, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. McMillan on their estate in the Androscoggin valley, Shelburne, in northern New Hampshire, some 700 or 800 feet above sea level. During my visit I examined the grasses that form the turf of the large field adjoining the house. The location is on high land above the river and the grass is cut for hay. Besides the ordinary species, such as *Phleum pratense* L., *Agrostis alba* L., var. *vulgaris* (With.) Thurb., *Danthonia spicata* (L.) Beauv., *Dactylis glomerata* L., *Agropyron repens* (L.) Beauv. and the like, there were three Festucas. Two of these were *Festuca rubra* L. and *Festuca ovina* L., the solitary or few culms of the former distinguishing it from the tufted culms of the latter.

The third Festuca, however, was the most interesting of all, for it proved to be the European *Festuca ovina* L., var. *duriuscula* L. (Koch), credited in Gray's Manual, 7th edition, only as sparingly introduced in Wisconsin and Iowa. It occurred in great abundance over the field in dense tufted mats, covering areas varying from one to ten or more feet across, and the dull reddish color of the spikes on their gracefully nodding culms, especially in a strong breeze, made a pic-